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BREVET D'INVENTION

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Maçonneries en éléments préfabriqués posés à sec.

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Depuis des milliers d'années les maçonneries sont exécutées avec des moellons jointoyés au mortier. L'industrie des matériaux de construction est parvenue à produire dans ce domaine des matériaux constituant une bonne isolation thermique tout en atteignant une résistance à la pression de 250 kilos au centimètre carré. Mais. la résistance du mortier ne dépasse pas 90 kilos. En raison même de la moindre résistance du mortier la haute résistance du matériau ne peut donc être utilisée en totalité. En outre, les joints de mortier traversent dans la plupart des cas la maconnerie sur toute son épaisseur et ne posrèdent, lorsqu'ils sont soumis à une grande pression, qu'un faible pouvoir d'isolation thermique. Il en résulte que le joint de mortier constitue dans la maçonnerie un élément de moindre valeur en ce qui concerne la résistance à la pression et l'isolation thermique.

Pour éviter l'inconvénient des joints au mortier, on en est venu progressivement à la production des blocs préfabriqués. Ces éléments en matériau artificiel présentent dans leurs dimensions des différences en plus ou en moins qui dépassent parfois 1 centimètre. En outre, la plupart de ces blocs artificiels n'ont aucun pouvoir d'isolation thermique; de ce fait ils ne peuvent être utilisés que comme éléments de coffrage et nécessitent un remplissage en béton de meilleure résistance, Pour éviter un glissement latéral lors de la pose de tels éléments, quelques inventeurs ont imaginé de les munir de rainures et languettes. Mais ce système ne fait que faciliter la pose; le noyau de béton porteur reste nécessaire du fait que les pierres n'ont pas des dimensions précises, qu'elles répartissent mal la pression et que sans béton elles demeurent sujettes au flambage. Avec les blecs artificiels la section résistante

du béton doit être très grande; il en résulte que la section du matériau artificiel se trouve réduite et n'assure plus une isolation thermique suffisante à moins que soit augmentée d'une manière non économique l'épaisseur de la maçonnerie.

Il existe des procédés de construction en pierres pleines dont les faces sont taillées mécaniquement. On prépare tout simplement une face de pose bien plane qui transmet uniformément la pression de pierre en pierre. Mais ces maçonneries sont très lourdes et ne présentent qu'un très faible intéêt pour les bétiments d'habitation. Exécutées en faible épaisseur, elles sont exposées au flambage. Il y a aussi des pierres erificielles soigneusement taillées qui nécessitent également, à cause de Jeurs faces glissantes, un remplissage en béton pour éviter le flambage.

La présente invention consiste à fabriquer par les méthodes de production actuellement connues des éléments (parpaings) de dimensions aussi grandes que possible en matériaux artificiels courants (terre à brique, bims, pierres calcaires, béton cellulaire et autres). Les faces de butée 1 et de pose 2 (voir dessin) sont ensuite taillées avec une machine fraiseuse munie d'un outil en métal Widia de manière à obtenir entre faces opposées la précision de 0,1 mm pour les longueurs, les hauteurs et les rainures 3 et les languettes 4. Ce traitement mécanique doit être effectué à l'aide d'une machine construite spécialement à cet effet et pouvant débiter 4 éléments à la fois. Les éléments sont amenés par un élévateur Demag et pressés solidement sur la machine. Les outils en métal Widia fixés solidement et se déplaçant lentement attaquent les éléments sur les deux côtés opposés. Les porteoutils sont réglables. Il est ainsi possible d'obtenir toutes les positions et tous les profils désirés. L'usure des outils Widia est de l'ordre de 0,1 mm pour 40 000 à 50 000 éléments traités: mais les outils étant réglables, la grande précision est toulours atteinte. Les rainures 3 et languettes 4 sont taillées à égales distances de l'axe médian (x 1 = ×1 et ×2 = ×2) de manière que les éléments puissent se superposer parfaitement à sec sans liant, mortier ou béton. Ce procédé constitue, en ce qui concerne la résistance à la pression. l'adhérence, la répartition de la charge et l'isolement thermique, une grande amélioration par rapport à la méthode actuelle des joints au mortier, Ceci est également valable pour les éléments préfabriqués qui nécessitent pour des raisons statiques un béton de remplissage.

Pour accélérer le séchage, diminuer le poids

et augmenter l'Solation thermique, on peut fabriquer des éféments comportant des vides 5.0 nput également pour les mêmes raisons aménager à l'intérieur des éléments des vides assez grands 6 en forme de cheminés, vides que lon peut, pour augmenter la résistance à la presson et un flambage dans les constructions à plusieurs c'auge, remplir avec un bénn de qualité appro-priés. Ce remplisage peut être effectué par éta-

Des essais réalisés dans une grande école technique ont montré que des parois construites avecdes eléments de grandes dimensions à surfaces parfaitement planes de 50 × 25 cm avec 1/3 de vide 6 et une résistance à la surface) ont donné une charge de rupture de 18 kg/cm² pour une maçonnerie réalisée à sec. Au cours de nouveaux essais, les vides intérieurs 6 (1/3 de la surface) furent remplis avec du béton B 100 et ne domnérune vu'ne augmentation de résistance de 10-12 %.

Ceci démontre que l'élément préfabriqué taillé avec précision et posé à sec peut être utilisé comme élément porteur et confèrer à la maçonnerie une grande résistance au flambage 7. En cas de surcharge excentrée 8 ce fait joue un très grand rôle,

De même, en raison du fraisage très soigné des laces de buité el et de pose 2, le contact da cidéments entre eux atteint une très grande précision et tout glüssement latérial 9 est imposible. De plus, les joints à sec sont étanches aux interpeires. La répartition de la pression 10 s'éfectue uniformément d'élément en élément d'où utilisation maximale de la résistance à la pression.

Si les murs exécutés en éléments préfabriqués à faces bien planes (exemple sur le dessin) ne reçoivent qu'une charge légère II il suffit, par mesure de sécurité complémentaire, de renpiir le canal vertical constitute par les vides des éléments d'angle 12, avec du béton maigre. Les autres éléments creux 13 peuvent rester vides ou être remplis avec d'autres produits isolants (laine de verre ou autre) employés à sec.

Par ces procédés, on peut ainsi réaliser des maçonneries minces, donc économiques et qui.

exécutées à sec, présentent une grande résistance à la pression ainsi qu'au flambage et constituent une bonne isolation thermique.

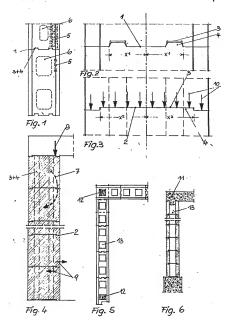
La machine à fraiser peut également servir à splantir les faces de partement des éléments par splantir les faces de partement des éléments par febriqués. En risison du parfait contact de cesse deféments par les rainures et languettes, les accoments vus des maçonneries sont très unis. Ceci ments vus des maçonneries sont très unis. Ceci permet sur les matériaux poreux de rédissaur du crépi et sur les matériaux durs de supprimer complètement le crépissage.

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L'invention se caractérise par les propriétés survantes :

- a. Les éléments préfabriqués à faces taillées présentent dans leurs différentes dimensions une précision de 0,1 millimètre;
- Ils reçoivent également pendant le fraisage un profil très précis avec rainures et languettes;
- c. Ils peuvent être mis en œuvre à sec, c'estàdire sans mortier, béton ou autre liant. Ils utilisent en totaité la résistance à la pression du matériau, ne présentent aucun risque de flambage et constituent une bonne isolation thermique;
- d. Posés à sec, ils répondent aux normes de résistance et de stabilité;
- e. Grâce à leurs propriétés de résistance et de stabilité, ils peuvent être évidés en forme de boisseaux de cheminée et, suivant le cas, être remplis, soit d'un béton de bonne qualité éventuellement armé lorsqu'il s'agit de résister à la pression et au flambage, soit d'un béton léger pour assurer l'isolation thermique, soit d'un béton lourd pour l'isolement acoustione:
- f. Leurs joints sont étanches et ils peuvent être posés même par temps de forte gelée;
- g. Ils peuvent être employés pour des constructions provisoires, puis démontés sans dommage et réutilisés à nouveau.

FRANZ HINSE Par procuration : Irmtraud DUFOUR



Method of erecting building structures and hoisting gear for use in said method

Description of corresponding document: GB985915 Translate this text

PATENT SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED 985,915 > # 4 N Date of Application and filing Complete Specification: Jan11, 1961

No 35202161

(Divided out of No 985,914).

Complete Specification Published: March 10, 1965.

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Index at acceptance:-EI AI; B 8 H 24; EI B(I AI A, I C 4 B, I CX, I E 2 A, I G 2 B, 1 G 2 D, 1 G 4 A) Int CI:-E 04 h // B 66 f, E 04 c COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Method of Erecting Building Structures and Hoisting Gear for use in said method I, FRA Nz HINSE, a German citizen, of Landsknechtstrasse 15, Freiburg (Breisgau), Germany, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement: -

This invention relates to a method of erecting building structures and to hoisting gear for use in said method.

Walls and building structures of artificial stones with vertically-extending cavities and built up dry, i e without the use of mortar, have already been proposed Apart from the simplification introduced by the absence of mortar, however, this system of construction is not labour-saving in any other way The construction work, consequently, still requires a great number of workers, since mechanical building equipment cannot be fully utilised in such construction.

In my co-pending patent application No.

1251/61 (Serial No 985914) I have disclosed masonry or building blocks or stones for use in the method and with the hoisting gear according to the present invention.

The present invention is a method of erecting building structures utilising building blocks in accordance with any of claims 1 to 12, of my co-pending patent application No.

1251/61 (Serial No 985914) said method comprising laying the blocks in vertical stacks without the interlaying of mortar between courses of the stacks or between side-by-side blocks, hoisting the stacks successively by a building crane while holding each stack between a carrier bar inserted in an aligned series of underside recesses of a course of the blocks in the stack or through horizontally aligned series of cavities in the stack and a top rail laid along the top of the top course of said blocks of the stack, said rail having at its ends open eyes for through passage of the crane rope the ends of which are received by said bar, and setting down the first-hoisted iPlstack on a completed part of the building structure and setting down later-hoisted stacks in a position of contact with the stack or stacks previously set down.

The present invention is also hoisting gear for building blocks in accordance with any of claims 1 to 12 of my co-pending patent application No 1251/61 (Serail No 9859114), said gear comprising a crane rope having two ends, a carrier bar preferably of round section adapted to fit in an aligned series of underside recesses of a course of blocks of a vertically erected masonry stack or panel or through an aligned series of cavities in the blocks of the stack or panel, and a top rail adapted to be placed along the top of the top course of said blocks of said stack or panel, said rail having eyes for passage of the crane rope, the ends of which are received by said bar.

The combination of the hoisting gear in accordance with the present invention with the correct shaping of the building blocks in accordance with my co-pending patent application aforesaid enables the building crane or site crane to be used for loading and unloading the vehicles delivering the blocks to the building site in such manner that no manual labour is needed except for inserting the lifting bar, placing the top bar or rail and attaching the crane rope, to be able to hoist and set down in place a complete stack of such building blocks. The work to be done is not merely reduced by the fact that laying in mortar is dispensed with, but also, and particularly, in that multiple-block, complete masonry assembles for walls and other parts of a building can be previously laid and stacked, filled with cement or concrete as and when required, and delivered by the building crane from the vehicle to their final place in the structure, in one operation.

Since the structure is erected as far as possible in complete stacks or panels of masonry, the working time is much reduced from that necessary when each stone or block is laid separately Time is already saved, in fact, by the possibility of using blocks of a larger size, e.g 500 x 250 x 250 mm, and can be further reduced by using ore-assembled wall banels and column elements.

It should further be pointed out that in building with blocks or stones in accordance with my co-pending patent application aforesaid and by the method of the present invention, it is possible to vary the ground plan of the building far more extensively than when erecting buildings of prefabricated elements, since, by the method according to the present invention, while it is quite possible to erect complete masonry assemblies or panels, it is always also possible to lengthen or shorten a wall panel by 'one block, or half a block, or any multiple thereof By means of a saw or shears the blocks can be readily halved which will seldom be found necessary on the actual site.

The invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig Ia is a side elevation of the top rail of lifting or hoisting gear in accordance with the invention; Fig Ib is a plan view of the top rail showing a modification thereof; Fig Ic is an end elevation of the top rail; Fig Id is a side elevation of the carrier bar of lifting or hoisting gear in accordance with the invention; Fig 2 is a perspective view illustrating the lifting of a stack of blocks in accordance with my aforesaid co-pending patent application; Fig 3 is an elevation of a wall section being lifted; Fig 4 a is a plan, and Fig 4 b a vertical section, of a wall section with cavities and recesses partially filled with poured concrete, and Fig 5 is a perspective view similar to Fig.

2 but with the blocks in the stack end uppermost.

Referring now to the drawings, blocks I in accordance with my co-pending patent application aforesaid, when considered laid horizontally, contain two vertical cavities 3 arranged symmetrically one on either side of the central vertical plane Each block 1 is formed on its end faces with tongues 9 and complementary grooves 10, and with foreshortende deges 5 on its upner side and complementary projecting edges on its underside, or vice-versa Each block 1 is also formed with a recess 7 in the underside thereof This recess is machine cut or milled and has a angular top and receives the lifting or carrier bar of the hoisting gear to be nereinafer described and it is most important that the plane dividing the recess longitudinally should coincide with the longitudinal vertical plane of the block, in order that the block can be supported on the carrier bar without having a tillting movement.

The tonguing and grooving of the block 1 is also performed with the greatest accuracy by milling or machine-cutting.

Figs la lb and ld show a number of 70 views of the top rail 13 of lifting or hoisting equipment suitable for use with the blocks 1.

The top rail 13 is fitted with a number of transversely-placed clips or feathers 15 which are resilient in the outwards direction or act 75 as clamps, and can be inserted in the empty cavities 3 of the building stones or blocks Fig.

Ib also show eyes 16 which are open to one side, arranged on the top rail 13 The clips can be riveted or welded or otherwise 80 secured on the top rail or, for example, can be movable lengthwise of the top rail.

Fig Id shows a circular section carrying bar 14 of the lifting or hoisting equipment.

The use of the lifting or hoisting gear or 85 equipment for handling stacks of blocks is illustrated in Fig 2 The lifting or carrier bar 14 is disposed in one of the 'sets of aligned recesses 7 of the stack of blocks and the top rail 13 is disposed on top of the stack The go carrier bar 14 is shown as of round section but could be of square or inverted tee section.

Both the bars and the rail and the stack itself, are held together by the two crane fastening ropes 17 The crane hook is not shown A 95 similar stack can be placed at 20, so that two stacks can be handled in a single crane lift.

Fig 3 shows a block assembly or wall section 18 with displaced courses simulating 100 regular masonry bonds, hanging from a crane hook 21 Such displacement could be effected from, for example, the Fig 2 stack utilising the carrier bar and, where necessary because of the weight to be lift d, also the top rail, 105 any course to be displaced being lifted and set down again in the new position.

In Figs 4 a and 4 b the vertical cavities 30 and recesses 7 have been partially filled with poured concrete A reinforcement 19 is shown 110 in the cavities 30, subsequently to be concretefilled, as well as the passing of the crane ropes through the cavities 30 which at this stage are still empty.

Fig 5 shows a stack of the same blocks as 115 Fig 2, but this time the blocks are end upwvards, i e the stack is formed by blocks laid individually on end and the carrier bar is inserted in a horizontally aligned series of cavities 3 120 In the case of building structures built from conventional, solid or hollow blocks, mortar joints are not only used for bonding the blocks together but also to equalise the usuallyvarying sizes of the bricks or blocks in order 125 to obtain truly horizontal courses Such equalising is moreover essential to ensure that blocks superimposed on others are uniformly loaded on their entire surfaces.

Blocks according to my aforesaid co-pend 130 985,915 ing site, raised into position by the building crane, and there set down in place 65

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Method of erecting building structures and hoisting gear for use in said method

Claims of corresponding document: GB985915

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6 A method according to any 'of Claims 1

to 4, in which the building blocks are laid on the fabrication site without concrete filling and without mortar joints to form wall or pillar assemblies, conveyed in this form to the 70 building site, and there placed and erected in position in the building structure.

7 A method in accordance with Claim 6 comprising filling the cavities and recesses with poured concrete in a single operation for the 75 entire erected masonry or sections thereof, after the masonry has been set down in position in the building structure.

8.A method in accordance with Claim 7, in which in masonry stacks previously filled 80 or grouted with concrete, a vecant cavily at a joint with an adjacent section of the masonry is only grouted in place after the joint has been made dry and preferably after the positioning of reinforcement in the space to be infilled 85 9 Hoisting gear for building blocks in accordance with any of claims 1 to 12 of my co-pending patent application No 1251/61. (Serial No 985914) said gear comprising a crane rope having two ends, a carrier bar pre 90 ferably of round section adapted to fit in an aligned series of underside recesses of a course of blocks of a vertically erected masonry stack or panel or through an aligned series of cavities in the blocks of the stack or panel, and a 95 top rail adapted to be placed along the top of the top course of said blocks of said stack or panel, said rail having eyes for passage of the crane rope, the ends of which are received by said bar 100 Hoisting gear in accordance with claim 9, in which said top rail is equipped with transversely-placed clips or feathers adapted to the vertical cavities of the uppermost course of a masonry stack or panel erected from 105 blocks according to claim 2 or claim 2 and any of claims 3 to 11, or claim 12, of my copending patent application No 1251/61.

11 Hoisting gear for use in erection of walls utilising building blocks in accordance 110 with any of claims 1 to 12 of my co-pending patent application No 125161, said gear being substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

12 A method of erecting building struc 115 tures utilising the building blocks in accordance with any of claims 1 to 12, of my copending patent application No 1251/61, (Serial No 985914) said methed 'being substantially as hereinbefore described with refer 120 ence to the accompanying drawings.

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ing patent application enable such loadequalising and bonding mortar joints to be dispensed with, thus effecting a considerable saving in time, labour, mortar and equipment.

The erection of a main or partition wall with such blocks is moreover considerably curtailed by arrangements which facilitate the transportation and the laying one on top of the other or the erection of a wall or pillar assembly, or section of a wall or pillar assembly.

The cavities and recesses may be filled with poured concrete in a single operation for the entire masonry or sections thereof after the masonry has been set down in position in the building structure.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:1 A method of erecting building structures utilising artificial building stones or blocks in accordance with any of claims 1 to 12 of my co-pending patent application No 1251/81 (Serial No 985914) said method comprising laying the blocks in vertical stacks without the interlaying of mortar between courses of the stacks or between side-by-side blocks, hoisting the stacks successively by a building crane while holding each stack between a carrier bar inserted in an aligned series of underside recesses of a course of the blocks in the stack or through a horizontally aligned series of cavities in the stack and a top rail laid along the top of the top course of said blocks of the stack, said rail having at its ends open eyes for through passage of the crane rope the ends of which are received by said bar, and setting down the firsthoisted stack on a completed part of the building structure and setting down later-hoisted stacks in a position of contact with the stack or stacks previously set down. 2 A method in accordance with claim 1, in which any course of blocks superposed on another is displaced relative thereto to simulate a regular masonry bond utilising the carrier bar and, where necessary also the top rail.

3 A method in accordance with claim 1 or 2, in which a plurality of stacks of blocks are juxtaposed with the help of a suitable number of carrier bars and top rails and hoisted and set down conjointly by one building crane.

4 A method in accordance with any of Claims 1 to 3 in which, after the blocks have been laid together to form a stack and before erection into place, the vertical cavities and/or the horizontal channels formed by the underside recesses in the individual blocks are reinforced by the insertion of suitable rods.

A method in accordance with any of Claims 1 to 4, in which, before erection into place, the building blocks are combined to form sections of walls or partitions by filling their cavilies with poured concrete or the Ilke, said sections being then conveyed to the build-Learnington Spa. Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by the Courier Press (Learnington) Ltd -1965 Published by The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W C 2, from which copies may be obtained.

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